Philomycus carolinianus (Bosc), or an upland form of that species without the two rows of black spots. More knowledge of the slugs of that region is needed to identify this species with certainty.

74. *Eumelus lividus.* There can be no doubt about the identity of this species. Specimens were collected on west bluff, Frankfort, Franklin Co., Kentucky, which fit the description perfectly. The series collected is quite variable. Some specimens are a uniform "livid brown above," others show three longitudinal bands of a darker brown, others show varying degrees of intergradation to *Philomycus carolinianus.* One specimen is a uniform brown with two rows of black spots along the back. Such uniform brown slugs are found associated with *Philomycus carolinianus* over a wide range, from southern Michigan and central New York to western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee. They apparently represent a color phase in which the pigment is diffused instead of forming a definite pattern.

A BRISTLED MONADENIA FROM CALIFORNIA

By ROBERT R. TALMADGE

In the early spring of 1952, the writer found several bleached worn shells of a *Monadenia* in the loose talus on the western face of Ironside Mountain, northern Trinity County, California. Several of the better preserved shells were compared with a series of the local complex of *Monadenia fidelis.* It was noted that the bleached shells had a much smaller and more open umbilicus than the typical forms from this general region. Finally in April 1952, living examples were discovered on the moss and in the forest duff that accumulated under trees on the more stable portions of the talus. The living adults are so different from any other of the coastal or interior coastal forms that a new species is indicated. Therefore the writer proposes the following name.

Monadenia setosa, new species.

A medium sized, depressed *Monadenia*; spire, a low even cone of six and one-half whorls average, whorls rounded in adults,

with a carina noted in the juveniles, but not as acute as other northwestern *Monadeniae*. The umbilicus is open, and averages one-tenth the major diameter of the shell, straight sided. Aperture ovate, somewhat depressed on the dorsal side, Peristome thin and hairlike, recurving slightly on only a few extreme adult specimens. The sculpture consists of a series of fine striae crossing the whorls at an angle of forty-five degrees. Periostractum dull, over entire surface, covered with small papillae, each of which has a short bristle protruding from the center. The papillae and bristles are on both the ventral and dorsal surfaces, only being absent in the area around the columella. Coloration. Dorsally the snail is chestnut, with the sutures shaded into a dark chestnut. On the periphery there is a dark brown band about 2 mm. wide, below which is a band ranging from ochre to umber that is also 2 mm. in width. From this lighter band and covering the entire ventral surface the shell is a dark brown. All shells have the same pattern and color, being remarkably uniform for a *Monadenia*.

The animal is longer and more slender than the animal of a *Monadenia fidelis* of like size, the feelers are also longer and more slender. Maculations are rod shaped and follow an even pattern on the contour of the animal, they are also larger and more pronounced than in a typical *fidelis*. The dorsal line is indistinct or absent in most specimens. The foot is a dead gray, maculations a livid grayish purple, with the interspacing areas a dark purple or black.

Measurements:

Number	Max. Dia.	Min. Dia.	Alt.	Dia. of Umb.	Whorls	
705	33	29	18	3	6½	Paratype
706	35	30	20	3.5	6¾	Paratype
707	33	29	19	3	6½	Paratype
708	34	28	18	3.5	6½	Paratype
709	33	28	16	3	6½	Paratype
710	32	26	16	3	6½	Holotype
711	32	28	18	3	6½	Paratype
712	30	26	16	3	6½	Paratype

Holotype and Paratypes in the Talmadge Collection, at Willow Creek, California. Paratypes to be deposited in the collec-

tion of the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, and in the collection of Allyn G. Smith at Berkeley, California.

Type Locality: Swede Creek, a tributary to the Trinity River, northern Trinity County, California.

Discussion: Ironside Mountain, a mass of Franciscan schist, is a broken ridge-like peak that rises abruptly from the Trinity River. This wall-like peak is broken in several places by chasm-like gorges, that contain small fast flowing streams. The slopes are footed by talus slopes, that in places have become stable enough to support a forest growth. This growth is the typical oak, fir and pine. Under this forest growth the usual moss and forest duff accumulates between and on the rocks. The first bleached shells were discovered on the deer trails that crossed the talus slides, and much time was spent working over this type of formation. The bleached shells gave no indication of the bristles, so again time was wasted looking for a more or less typical *Monadenia fidelis.* These bristles were also the cause of the snail not being found sooner. Mud, dust, and spider webs as well as bits of moss adhered to the short whiskers to such an extent that the living snail resembled a pebble or clod. The writer has noted this also on some of the local *Vespericola* in the same area. Each shell collected represented a careful foot-by-foot search in the moss and duff under the trees.

In color this snail resembles some of the darker forms of *Monadenia fidelis,* but does not have the variations of colors found in such a colony. The dorsal surface with the papillae and short bristles resembles somewhat the *Monadenia infumata,* but here again the design of the papillae is different and covers the entire shell. The design and shape of the papillae as well as the habitat resemble the *M. churchi,* but the size, thickness of shell, and bristles separate it immediately from this species. There is no other *Monadenia* in northwestern California that could be confused with this snail. It is distinct and may be separated in the field from any other species on sight.

The name *setosa* is derived from the Latin for bristled or whiskered. The writer wishes to thank the California Academy of Sciences for the use of their collection of land mollusks for comparative work in running down certain forms. He also

wishes to thank Allyn G. Smith of Berkeley for guidance in working out the species.

Willow Creek, California

LITTORIDINA TENUIPES (COUPER)

By H. A. PILSBRY

Although more than a century has passed since this species was described, nothing material has been added to the original observations of Couper and Haldeman. The writer's attention having been called to this neglected species, it was thought that the publication of some observations made over thirty years ago may not be considered out of place.[1]

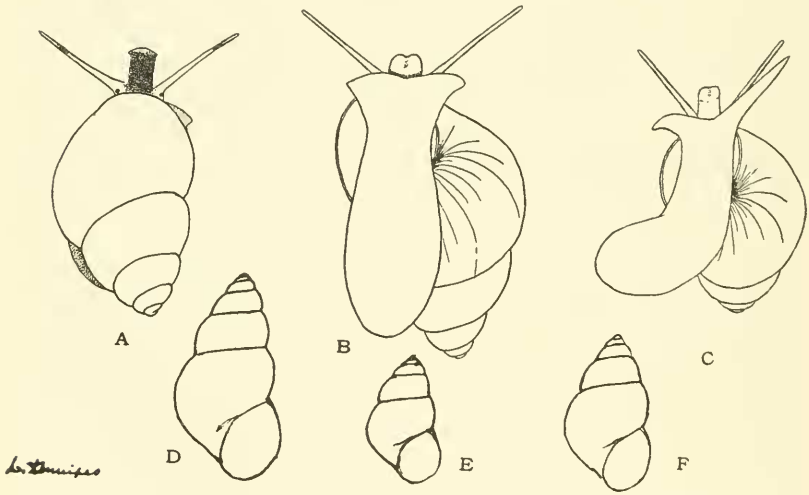

Fig. 1. *L. tenuipes.* A, B, C, living animal. D, E, F, Tracings of figures of the shell.

While it is still thought that *"Amnicola" tenuipes* belongs to the mainly South American genus *Littoridina,* yet the difference in the verge seems to call for a subgeneric distinction.

Littoridina, type *L. guadachaudii* Souleyet (Ecuador). Verge having several short lateral appendages (which typically are divided or papillose at their ends) along its length on both sides; tapering to a point at the end.

[1] The following notes and figures are adapted from the MS. of an unpublished work on New York mollusks.